

Intimations.

THE STOCK SHARE & DEBENTURE INVESTMENT CO., LIMITED.

PROSPECTUS.

1.—This Company is formed for the purpose of trading in Stocks, Shares, and Debentures, of Dividend-paying Companies (and Dividend-paying Companies only) established or doing business in the Straits Settlements, Hongkong, China and Japan, Mining and Planting Companies, whether dividend-paying or not, are excluded from the scope of the Company's operations.

2.—The Capital of the Company is fixed at \$975,000, divided into 19,500 Ordinary Shares of \$50 each, of which \$25 will be called up (\$50 on application, \$10 on allotment, and the remaining \$15 as may be required, but not until six months from date of allotment) and 200 shares, to be called Founder's Shares, of \$100 each, to be fully paid up on application.

3.—Applicants for Founder's Shares must be prepared to take up not less than 70 Ordinary Shares for each Founder's Share allotted to them, or, at their option, to underwrite that number of Ordinary Shares if they do not care to take them, firm.

4.—Founder's Shares will not be entitled in any year to any dividend until Ordinary Shares have received 8 per cent on the amount paid up on each \$25, after payment of an 8 per cent dividend on Ordinary Shares, and after any provision that it may be deemed advisable to make for a Reserve Fund has been made, the balance of monies available for distribution will be divided into two equal parts, of which one will be divided among the holders of Ordinary Shares and the other among the holders of the Founder's Shares.

5.—The business of the Company will be conducted in Hongkong by a Board of Directors, consisting of not less than three nor more than five, of whom one shall be Managing Director and Chairman, with a Secretary (Adam Lind) and a competent European staff.

6.—No fee shall be payable to the Directors, except the Managing Director, in any year until holders of Ordinary Shares have received at least 8 per cent on the amount paid up on their shares.

7.—The first Director shall be H. W. Dick, Managing Director and Chairman.

8.—G. S. Oxon, E. R. Melby.

9.—Who shall hold office until the first annual meeting to be held in the year 1892.

10.—With a paid up Capital of \$500,000, a reserve liability of \$475,000, and a select body of shareholders, this Company may reasonably be expected to be able to carry on operations to the extent of from three to five millions of dollars upon the most liberal and financial basis, and facilities that no individual dealer or firm could command, and, according to the turn, to these institutions, guarantee and securities they could not well afford to give.

11.—Reasonably handsome dividends on the paid up capital may be secured by simply investing in, and holding, carefully selected local dividend-paying Stocks, purchased at the favourable moment. Trust Companies in England, Germany, and the United States have been successful in this way, and have secured an average return on investment made in this way of about 17 per cent on the money originally laid out, and the increase in value of the Stocks purchased would average about 140 per cent.

12.—New Companies are likely to be formed here from time to time for a variety of purposes, and there is no reason to suppose that investments made in their shares in the early stages of their history as dividend-paying Companies, may not, in the course of years, show as handsome profits, and as great increases in value as any known in the past. The Stocks and Shares of existing Companies afford also, on occasions, favourable opportunities for investment.

13.—It will form no portion of the business of this Company to buy new Companies, underwrite shares, or invest or deal in anything but the Stocks, Shares, and Debentures of the enterprises indicated in paragraph 1.

14.—Profits, and considerable profits, may, it is believed, be made by the purchase and sale from day to day of local Stocks, Shares and Debentures of the descriptions indicated.

15.—The value of Share property in Hongkong is very great, so great that even with the facilities afforded by the Banks, the purely speculative dealer is unable fairly to grapple with the situation and afford to the many holders adequate outlets. There are few or no permanent investors in the Colony, and there are therefore great and frequent fluctuations in values. The ever-changing nature of the population, the constantly throwing up of new shares and stocks upon the market, quite apart from the operations of speculative dealers, and thus very valuable opportunities are constantly being offered to buyers with capital at command.

16.—The Company is, it is hoped, not merely a secure reasonable profit for its shareholders, but will confer a benefit on the shareholders generally by the steady holding of the local market and ensuring them against violent fluctuations.

17.—Considerable profits may also be anticipated from the employment of a portion of the Company's resources in "Cash and Time" dealings in shares, identified by "number or otherwise, and deposited in the hands of the Company or its Bankers. These acquainted with this class of business in Hongkong and Shanghai are well aware of the heavy rates of interest paid in respect of such transactions, and will see what an opening exists for a business as safe as it is profitable.

18.—Between the Head Office in Hongkong and the London Branch or agency, useful business in the nature of "Arbitrage," now growing into importance, may be transacted.

19.—In one or all of the forms of business indicated in the preceding paragraphs, it is anticipated that handsome profits may be made, and by a judicious admixture and selection, it is believed that a safe as well as a profitable business may be carried on.

20.—There is no remuneration payable to anyone. All the preliminary expenses for floating and registering the Company are borne and paid by the Founder. No Founder's Shares have been reserved by the Promoters or given away freed from the obligation to take or underwrite 70 Ordinary Shares.

21.—Subscriptions are in the first instance, invited for 100 Founder's Shares of \$100 each. Each applicant for a Founder's Share must apply for or underwrite at least 70 Ordinary Shares, and must undertake to bear his proportion of the preliminary expenses, which cannot possibly exceed \$10, for each Founder's Share.

22.—The Company's management or control of any description entered into by the Company or by the Promoters, Directors or Trustees thereof, except the arrangements with reference to the subscription for the Founder's Shares, which may be "Contracted" required to be set out under the provisions of the Companies Ordinance, 1865-1886. Applicants for Shares will be deemed to have accepted all rights, whether under the Ordinance or otherwise, to notice of the particulars and dates thereof and names of the parties thereto.

23.—Application for Shares should be made on forms to be obtained from the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on application, and should be forwarded to The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, and a sum of \$110 in respect of each Founder's Share applied for, and of \$5 in respect of each Ordinary Share applied for, should be paid into The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation to the credit of the Company's Account.

24.—If no allotment is made, or a less number is allotted than applied for, the deposit will be returned in full or *pro rata*, as may be, with interest at the rate of 2 per cent per annum.

25.—The \$10 paid in respect of each Founder's Share allotted will be applied exclusively in payment of preliminary expenses, and the balance unexpended will be returned.

26.—The Subscription for Founder's Shares will CLOSE on the 10th JUNE PROXIMO, and Subscriptions for Ordinary Shares not taken up by the Founder's Share will then be advertised for.

27.—Holders of the Founder's Shares will be interested in the success of the Company, in the event of its being wound up in the same proportions—i.e., one-half to holders of Ordinary Shares, one-half to holders of Founder's Shares, after repayment of the subscribed capital.

28.—The Head Office of the Company will be in Hongkong, with branches or Agencies in other ports and places in the East as may be deemed most advantageous, and in London.

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Business Notices.

Hongkong Trading Company, LIMITED.

Drapers, Outfitters, Tailors, Silkmen, Furnishers.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

IMPORTANT SHIPMENT

OF

Tropical Flannels,

FOR

Summer Suits.

SPLendid VARIETY TO CHOOSE FROM.

\$8.00 COAT AND TROUSERS \$8.00.

Ladies' Advertisements.

SANITARY BOARD ELECTION.

To the Nominators and Electors of Hongkong.

HONGKONG, 8th JUNE, 1891.

GENTLEMEN.—The Term for which your representatives on the Sanitary Board were elected having expired, I beg to offer myself as a Candidate at the ensuing election.

Being the representative of the largest Landed Interest in this Colony, i.e., The Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., and being by profession a Civil and Sanitary Engineer, and having been for some time the Government Engineer, whereby I had to inspect every Tenement in this Colony each year, for Rating purposes, I am intimately acquainted with the Sanitary condition of Hongkong, and if elected a member of the Board I believe I may be able to assist in suggesting improvements in the Sanitary condition and overcrowding of a great part of the City.

While giving the strongest support to the Officers of the Board to enable them to efficiently carry out the Regulations enacted, I would do my utmost to prevent any Regulations being made which might prove vexatious or restrictions to the owners of property or likely to answer no good purpose for the improvement of the Sanitation of the Colony.

I trust therefore you will give me your vote and support at the ensuing election, and, if returned, you may rely upon my using my best endeavours in your interest. I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient Servant,

A. SHELTON HOOPER.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS for the above Line of Steamers in HONGKONG and CHINA.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.

HONGKONG, 6th JUNE, 1891.

SHANGHAI DISTRICT.

LOCAL NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 63.

Temporary removal of the Kintoon Lightship.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Kintoon Lightship, having been damaged by collision, is removed for repairs. She will be, as soon as possible, temporarily replaced by a Junk showing a fixed white light of the sixth order, and flying by day a red flag from the mainmast head.

CHAS. DIGHTON-BRAYSHER, for Harbour Master.

APPROVED: R. E. BREDDON, Commissioner of Customs.

Custom House, Shanghai, 30th May, 1891.

UNION LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM ANTWERP, HAMBURG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship Ede, Captain Watson, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

The Steamer is berthed at Kowloon Piers and Cargo impeding her discharge will be at once landed, and stored at Consignees risk and expense, and no Fire Insurance will be effected.

All damaged Cargo must be examined on Monday, the 8th Instant, at 2 p.m.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 6, 1891.

"LEMOINE" NATURAL CHAMPAGNE.

(WITHOUT LIQUEUR.)

AWARDED PRIZE MEDAL, PARIS, 1889.

THE SPECIAL FEATURES of this Pure CHAMPAGNE are:—

1st.—Its entire freedom from the usual sugar candy, etc., consequently it is fresher, drier, and more wholesome than the LIQUEURED Champagne.

2nd.—Its DELICACY, due to the first pressings only of the grapes being used; the later pressings make the wine rough and coarse, and necessitate the use of liquor.

3rd.—Its NATURAL DRYNESS, which is not aggressive, making it more appetizing than sparkling.

4th.—No liquor being added, the process of re-fermenting is very rapidly effected, so avoiding the large loss of carbonic acid gas—the most valuable property of Champagne.

Champagne should always be drunk cold; but to half freeze a light delicate wine by putting it in an ice-pail for the best part of an hour, is to destroy all its fine vinous properties.

In former years, when heavily Liqueured Champagnes were alone obtainable, a good freezing was necessary to bridle the nauseous sweetness of a ten per cent. dose of sugar-candy and alcohol; but consumers now demand a wine free from unnatural sweetness or alcohol—a sparkling vintage which can be taken freely at luncheon or dinner, and which will improve, rather than destroy, the appetite.

Price per case 4's. \$22.00, per 6's. \$23.00.

DAKIN BROTHERS OF CHINA, Ltd. 1066

Sole Agents for China.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 5, 1891.—

Ede, British steamer, 1,368, Watson, London April 18, and Singapore May 31, General.—RUSSELL & Co.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Shipping.

Daylight.—Police leaves for Swatow, &c. 4 p.m.—German Mail leaves for Bremen and Ports of Call.

MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.

Shipping.

10 a.m.—Liphig leaves for Japan. Noon.—Haiphong leaves for Haiphong. 4 p.m.—Amoy leaves for Shanghai. 4 p.m.—Ede leaves for Japan.

Miscellaneous.

Goods per Glenavon undelivered after this date subject to rent.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.) HONGKONG.

WE invite attention to the following old brandies, all of which are excellent quality and good value for the money. The same being specially selected by our London House, and bought direct from the most noted Shippers, are imported in wood and bottled by ourselves, thus enabling us to supply the best goods at moderate prices.

In ordering it is only necessary to state the name and quantity of Wine or Spirit wanted, and initial letter for quality desired, and initial letter for quality desired.

Orders through Local Post or by Telegram receive prompt attention.

PORTS. (For Invalids and general use.)

Per Case. Per Bottle.

A Alto Douro, good quality, Green Capsule, \$10 1.00.

B Vintage, superior quality, Red Capsule, 12 1.10.

C Fine Old Vintage, superior quality, Black Seal Capsule, 14 1.25.

D Very Fine Old Vintage, extra superior, Violet Capsule (Old Bottled), 18 1.50.

E Delicate Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Capsule, 6 0.60.

F Superior Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Seal Capsule, 7.50 0.75.

G Chateau, Pale Natural Sherry, White Capsule, 10 1.00.

H Superior Old Dry, Pale Natural Sherry, Red Seal Capsule, 10 1.00.

I Very Superior Old Pale Dry, choice Old Wine, White Seal Capsule, 12 1.10.

J Extra Superior Old Pale Dry, very fine quality, Black Seal Capsule (Old Bottled), 14 1.25.

OLIVETS.

A Superior Breakfast Claret, Red Capsule, 4 \$4.50.

B St. Emilion, Red Capsule, 4.50 5.00.

C St. Julien, 7 7.50.

D La Rose, 11 12.00.

BRANDY.

A Hennessy's Old Pale, Red Capsule, \$12 1.10.

B Superior Very Old Cognac, Red Capsule, 14 1.25.

C Very Old Liqueur Cognac, Red Capsule, 18 1.50.

D Hennessy's Fine Old Very Old Liqueur Cognac, 1873 Vintage, Red Capsule, 24 2.00.

SCOTCH WHISKY.

A Thorne's Blend, White Capsule, 8 0.75.

B Watson's Glenorchy Melon Blend, Blue Capsule, with Name and Trade Mark, 8 0.75.

C Watson's Absolute Glenlivet, Red Capsule, with Name and Trade Mark, 8 0.75.

D Watson's R. K. D Blend of the Finest Scotch Malt Whiskies, Violet Capsule, 10 1.00.

E Watson's Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky, Gold Capsule, 12 1.10.

F John Jameson's Old, Green Capsule, 6 0.75.

G John Jameson's Fine Old, Green Capsule, 10 1.00.

H John Jameson's Very Fine Old, Green Capsule, 12 1.10.

I GEORGE BOURBON WHISKY, fine old, Red Capsule, with Name, 10 1.00.

GIN.

A Fine Old Tom, White Capsule, 4.50 0.40.

B Fine Unswallowed, White Capsule, 4.50 0.40.

C Fine A. V. H. Geneva, 5.25 0.50.

BOM.

Finest Old Jamaica, Violet Capsule, 12 1.00.

Good Leeward Island \$1.50 per gallon.

LIQUEURS.

Benedictine Maraschino.

Orangette, Hearing's Cherry Cordial.

Chartreuse, Dr. Siegel's Angostura Bitters, &c.

DEATH.

On the 6th of May, on board the s.s. Emerald, at Port Said, E. S. W. the Wife of Andrew Johnson.

The publication of this issue commenced at 7.45 p.m.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1891.

TELEGRAMS.

[SPECIAL TO THE "CHINA MAIL." (Via Southern Line.)]

BEHRING STRAITS.

London, 3rd June.

The House of Commons read a second time a Bill prohibiting Sealing in Behring Straits until May, provided Russia also assents to obtain.

THE N. C. Daily News of 1st inst. says:—The U. S. Police, while coming up the river on Saturday morning shortly before 9 o'clock, drifted on top of the Kiangnan light-ship, and the light-ship was put out. Owing to the damage done to the light-ship, she has been towed up to Shanghai for repairs and has gone into the Old Dock for examination. Her place will be taken meanwhile by a junk showing at night a fixed white light of the sixth order. The *Police* after colliding with the *Kiangnan*, ran ashore and did not get off till yesterday morning. She has since arrived at Shanghai, and leaves for a steamer on Wednesday.

On the 29th, Mr. the Singapore Secretary of the Rubber Company received the following telegram from the mine:—
"Close up about end of next week, expect better result than last. *Bauk Hole*, prospect good. *Western Lake*, improving. The last telegram was published on the 9th May and said 'prospects poor.' The last completed crushing gave 800 ounces gold for 351 tons of stone. The 2nd completed gave 700 ounces gold for 490 tons. The third now in progress, is likely to show a smaller average of gold. On 9th May it stood at about 570 ounces (estimated) gold for 320 tons of stone. Its prospects are now declared to be better. *Strait Times*.

In making some excavations in Hangchow a large coffin was unearthed. The coffin contained a dead body, which was in no way decomposed, and had a very thin skin robe embroidered with dragons, with a gold shoe of 'silk' in each hand. The crown and boots were thickly covered with gold dust. Many white jade ornaments of the Han dynasty adorned the body of the body. The skeleton of the body was recognized by the body as that of a prince of the Tangs. The workmen were quick in making away with the spoils of the dead. A military official asked upon the coffin, which bore no sign of having been opened, and was found to be a prince of the Tangs. The body was found to be a prince of the Tangs. The body was found to be a prince of the Tangs.

At a meeting of the Jelabu Mining Co. held in Singapore on the 30th ult. to confirm certain resolutions, Mr. Arnold Reid, one of the directors of the Company, after the business was over, said that he had been invited to the meeting by Mr. Paul, the Resident of Singapore, with reference to the affairs of the Company. The directors, some time ago, by letter, approached the Resident of Singapore, with a suggestion that the company should be allowed to work on a piece of land in a district where they had high hopes, as they were informed that the land was rich in tin. Mr. Paul, at the interview, expressed gratification at the way the company had worked, and he suggested that the company might select 2,000 acres of land in the district named, on condition that the selection be made this year. Mr. Paul further offered facilities for surveying the land, after the selection. This selection of land would enable the company to select 200 acres to sell further extend its operations. This concluded the business and a vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the meeting.

The following items are from native papers translated by the *Shanghai Mercury*:—
We learn on pretty good authority that the Chinese Government intend to establish quite a number of Consulate Generals at the West Indies, where a good number of Chinese reside. It has come to our knowledge that *Idi Hing-chang* recently made the following remark:—'Now that China has made a treaty with Brazil our countrymen can go there, and make money in the United States.' The prevailing superstition at Wuchang at present, is that the numerous factories, built by the Viceroy Chang, having tall chimneys, require the souls of men to feed them, therefore the people are frightened over this rumor, and they will not consent any longer to work in the factories, for in consulting them they are obliged to state the exact time of their births, and they think the fortunetellers as some mysterious means on calculate as to how to catch the souls of those whose date of birth is known. The fortunetellers are now all idle, and there does not appear any prospect of their trade reviving.

'FRAGRANT WATERS' MURMUR.
That the Hon. T. H. Whitehead's interrogations in Council are now known as the *Linger and Shorter Osteolians*. That the principal element of success—'perseverance' is a just cause—seems to be present in the course pursued by the Hon. Member.

That the answers to his questions were satisfactory and unsatisfactory.
That Lord Knutsford's telegram, dated 13th February 1891, asking that the increased military contribution 'should be paid as soon as possible,' was certainly not a sufficient ground for Governor De Villiers' high-handed action a week after.

That the evasive answer touching the undervalued telegram concerning salaries and the cavalier treatment of the Unofficial Members, was a grave mistake.
That I mentioned before it would have been a graceful act on the part of the local Government to have placed every information in the hands of the Unofficials.

That having failed to do so, and missed the opportunity of doing so, to be frank and open, the Executive now 'does not deem it expedient to disclose' anything. That this blunder is committed in face of the general belief that the suppressed telegram was really intended by the Secretary of State as a reply to the Unofficial Members.

That there is a strong suspicion that weakness in a Local Executive usually goes hand in hand with the suppression of information.
That the tone of the despatches from the Secretary of State, in which Lord Knutsford approves of nearly all the unofficial suggestions, does not appear to harmonize with this policy of 'suppression.'
That I am very much afraid our Executive is weaker at this moment than it has been for years past.

That at the very moment when conciliation is most necessary, we discover an assembly of feeble administrators falling back upon what may or not be red-tape precedents.

That the determination to legislate as to compel periodical surveys of all steam-launches, is a laudable resolution.
That the step was proposed to be taken years ago, but it requires an explosion to make officials move.
That while amendments were being made upon the Public Health Ordinance it would have been an easy matter enough to have altered the present clause, which incomplete section governing the election of members for the Sanitary Board.
That residents who witnessed the ridiculous election in 1888—ridiculous because of the muddled wording of the Ordinance—will remember the scene of indignation which then took place.

That a large majority of the most intelligent jurors are not natives in a legal sense, while the voters list is almost swamped by native voters.
That it is doubtful whether an occupier who pays his house rent, including taxes, is a ratepayer within the meaning of the Ordinance.
That the educated class, composed of clerks in banks and firms, who live mostly on the premises, or in hotels, or private chambers, are excluded from the voters list.
That even the Members of the Legislative Council are deterred from voting or from nominating candidates.

That all this was pointed out to the officials concerned three years ago, and yet the same middle is to be reproduced on the 17th of this month.

That the only inference which the community draw from such gross negligence is, that the elective principle is not favored by Hongkong officials.

That speaking of the tone of Lord Knutsford's despatch, it must be gratifying to the officials to find that nearly all their proposals have been favorably considered.

That touching the production of detailed drawings and estimates, and consulting the unofficial members before commencing the work of the Sanitary Board, these necessary steps are most warmly approved.

That the middle regard the Central Market has apparently not come within the scope of the Secretary of State's despatch on the Estimates.

That I find I made some general observations on this middle about six weeks ago, and little progress has since been made.

That a little bird has whispered to me that these remarks created quite a flutter in the Public Works Department.

That the worthy Head of that Department was of opinion that the writers of these newspapers had obtained secrets of the service, otherwise the discreditable dole in the construction of the Central Market could not have been discovered.

That this is an utter mistake, as the facts are open access to the Honorable Head of the P. W. D. warns his staff against furnishing information which the public ought to know, let him bethink himself.

That Mr. Aikroyd, acting Attorney General last year, does not mince matters in dealing with the public. He has been three large operators and money men in the share market.

That if they ruined each other, says Mr. Aikroyd, 'it would not be such a public matter as it has become.'
That the next time the Honorable the acting legal adviser of the Crown takes these professional gamblers and unscrupulous speculators induce young men to buy on fair promises, and Mr. Aikroyd might have added, 'imagine those same young men and their fathers, while the Honorable the acting legal adviser is at high rates, and the dopes 'afterwards find that they are exposed to acts which are not far removed from being criminal.'

That Mr. Aikroyd, speaking of Mr. Kow-wick, said he gave very little of the bull's-eye when he said:—'The proposed law would not in any way interfere with legitimate business and speculation and would be welcomed by all except a few jobbers, speculators and brokers.'
That Mr. Kow-wick has distinctly stated that his sympathy is not with the opposition to the Bill.

That the Stock-brokers' Association will be allowed to appear by counsel in opposition to the Bill, though I have a notion that many of these same stock-brokers are well-wishers of the measure.

That another little bird has whispered to me that a loan is talked of; that one million was first mentioned, but that the Surveyor General (in view of his large and large official brood) thought that three millions would be nearer the mark.

That perhaps the Colonial Office will undertake to pay some of the salaries of the P. W. D. during the period that the Public Works Bill is as seriously curtailed as it is now.

That commercial disaster has been a favorite note of the croakers this week. That one veteran house has been pointed out, at the fall of which would revive regrets which he had to shed in 1868.

That all right-thinking men have nothing but withering contempt for those who roll round their tongues like a sweet morsel the misfortunes of their fellows, even before the misfortunes become official.

That the flower-men have been rehabilitated to their old position in Wyndham Street—our miniature Covent Garden. That though a parcel of 'lovely boys,' few will regret their return to business.

That their occupation is picturesque, but which has led to its utter ruin, and we often miss the trim and smiling flower-guards of the House of Commons.

That Mr. Foreman's book on the Philippines, even if a little discursive, is both interesting and instructive, and clearly indicates the future of the Philippines.

That Lord Randolph Churchill is to receive about £100 for each letter he indites from Africa.
That if he could add illustrations, these 'editions' would be almost beyond price.
—BROWNE.

HANKOW.

ARRIVALS within the last few days have been on a fairly liberal scale, and figures now stand as under:—

1891.	Arrivals	Bottomlands.	Stock.
	40,920	331,320	78,040
Hankow tea.....	214,663	186,778	127,891
Kinkiang „	725,628	516,096	207,581
1890.			
Hankow tea.....	443,958	247,333	98,620
Kinkiang „	394,001	245,836	78,215
	708,000	529,174	174,835

